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ABSTRACT

Designed to provide insight into the proceedings, transactions, and findings of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, this 1979-80 annual report reflects the Commission's efforts to act in a liaison capacity between tribes and state government and to provide tribes with technical assistance. The report describes 17 projects completed during the year and lists 22 instances of technical assistance provided, as well as 5 publications, including a Tribal Directory. Named as highlights of the year are the seventh Annual Indian Town Hall Conference (on the control of natural resources) and the Indian Employment Within State Government Demonstration Project. The Indian Employment Project report recommends that State agencies recruit and qualify more Indians in an effort to better reflect the State's ethnic composition, and also lists some differences in cultural values and behavior patterns of Indians and non-Indians. A profile of the Quechan Tribe describes its historical background, culture, tribal government, and tribal administration. The profile includes information on the tribal zoning and planning commission, land and housing, economic development, an environmental farm project, recreational activities, educational problems and programs, and programs administered by the Administration for Native Americans. The report includes demographic information on Arizona tribes, a map of the reservations, and a financial report. (CM)

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Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

ANNUAL REPORT

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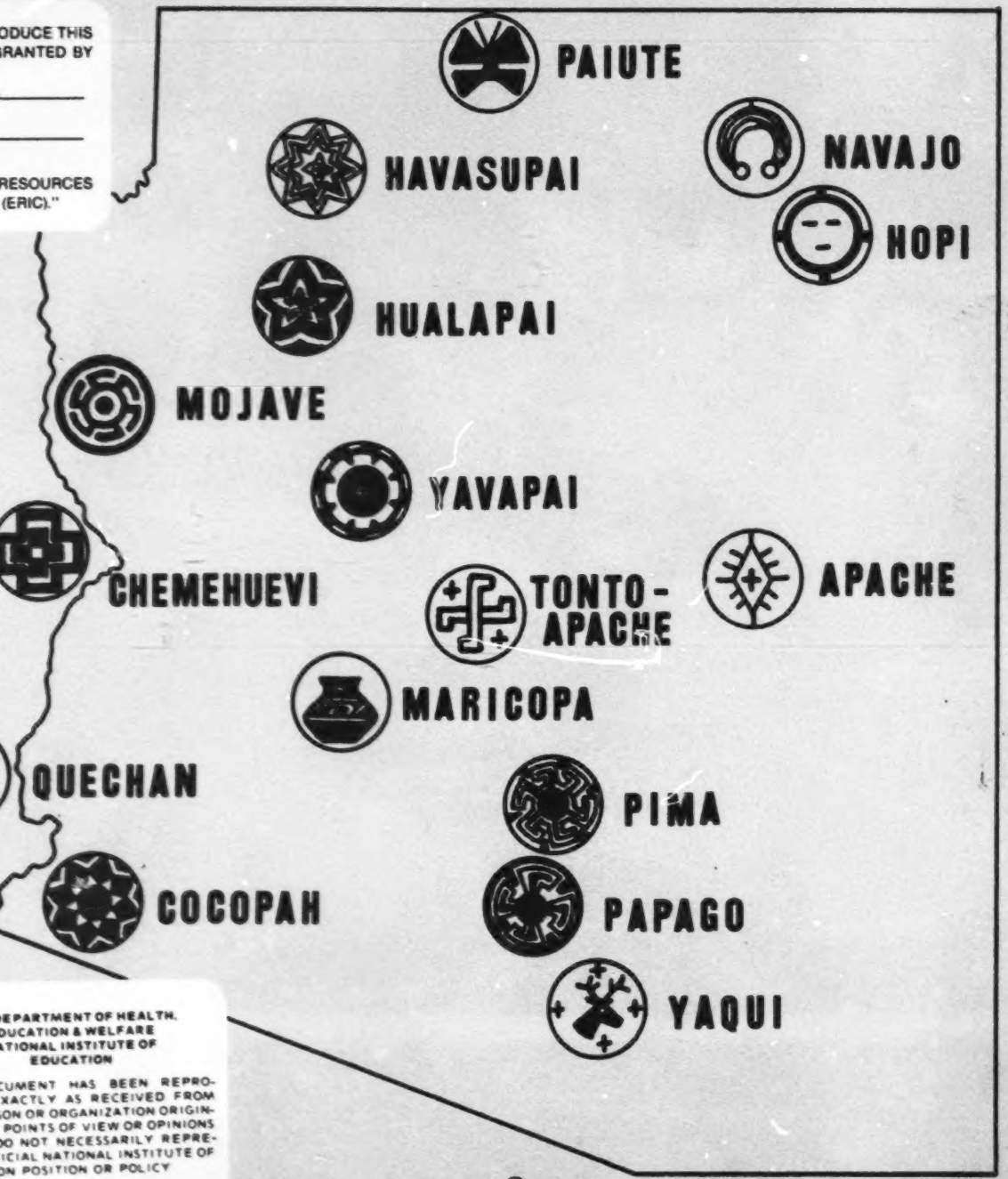

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The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Governor of Arizona
Executive Towers - Capitol
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Babbitt:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1979-1980 Annual Report. This report is responsive to the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.

The Annual Report is designed to provide insight as to Commission proceedings, transactions and findings for the purpose of enhancing the knowledge of those individuals interested in our Agency's accomplishments.

The reader should be cognizant of the critical issues facing the Indian citizens as well as the State of Arizona. The issues having an impact on our over-all program as well as that of the tribes and state government are: 1) State-Indian relationships; 2) State taxation programs; 3) Indian school district financing; 4) State-Tribal jurisdiction and 5) Recognition of tribal sovereignty.

These stated issues along with others are being addressed by the Commission.

The Commission of Indian Affairs is the "official link between the tribes and state government" and will continue to act in a liaison capacity as well as provide technical assistance.

With the continued support of your office and that of the State Legislature, the Commission will carry out its legislative mandates.

As evidenced by this report, we have endeavored to strengthen and encourage a sound Tribal-State working relationship.

Respectfully submitted,

Leona N. Kakar

LEONA N. KAKAR, Chairperson

LNK:CMP/dd
September, 1980

F O R E W O R D

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working to this extent.

The Commission has sponsored seven successful Annual Indian Town Hall Conferences on the following topics:

1st - "Arizona Indian Water Rights"
2nd - "Sovereignty & Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona Indian Tribes"
3rd - "Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process"
4th - "P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Area of Contracting)"
5th - "Tribal Water Rights: Today's Concern"
6th - "Reservation School Districts"
7th - "Control of Natural Resources"

Much of the Commission's work is done in the area of public relations, as this is a prerequisite for better understanding and in promoting working relationships that will benefit all citizens of this State. (The Commission staff has accepted numerous speaking engagements in an endeavor to enhance general knowledge as to Indian culture and lore).

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COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

INDIAN MEMBERS

LEONA M. KAKAR (CHAIRPERSON)----------PAPAGO

EDMUND THOMPSON----------PIMA-MARICOPA

PHILLIP STAGO, JR.----------WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE

DELORES SAVALA----------KAIBAB-PAIUTE

EARL HAVATONE----------HUALAPAI

ROSETTA HUBBARD----------NAVAJO

ALEXANDER AMI----------HOPI

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

YVONNE LYNNE GARRETT----------PHOENIX

PAUL G. REES, JR.----------TUCSON

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

BRUCE BABBITT----------GOVERNOR

BOB CORBIN----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAROLYN WARNER----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

SUZANNE DANDOY----------DIRECTOR, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

COMMISSION STAFF

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR
DIANE C. DANKERL----------ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ROSE ANN STELLHORN----------SECRETARY

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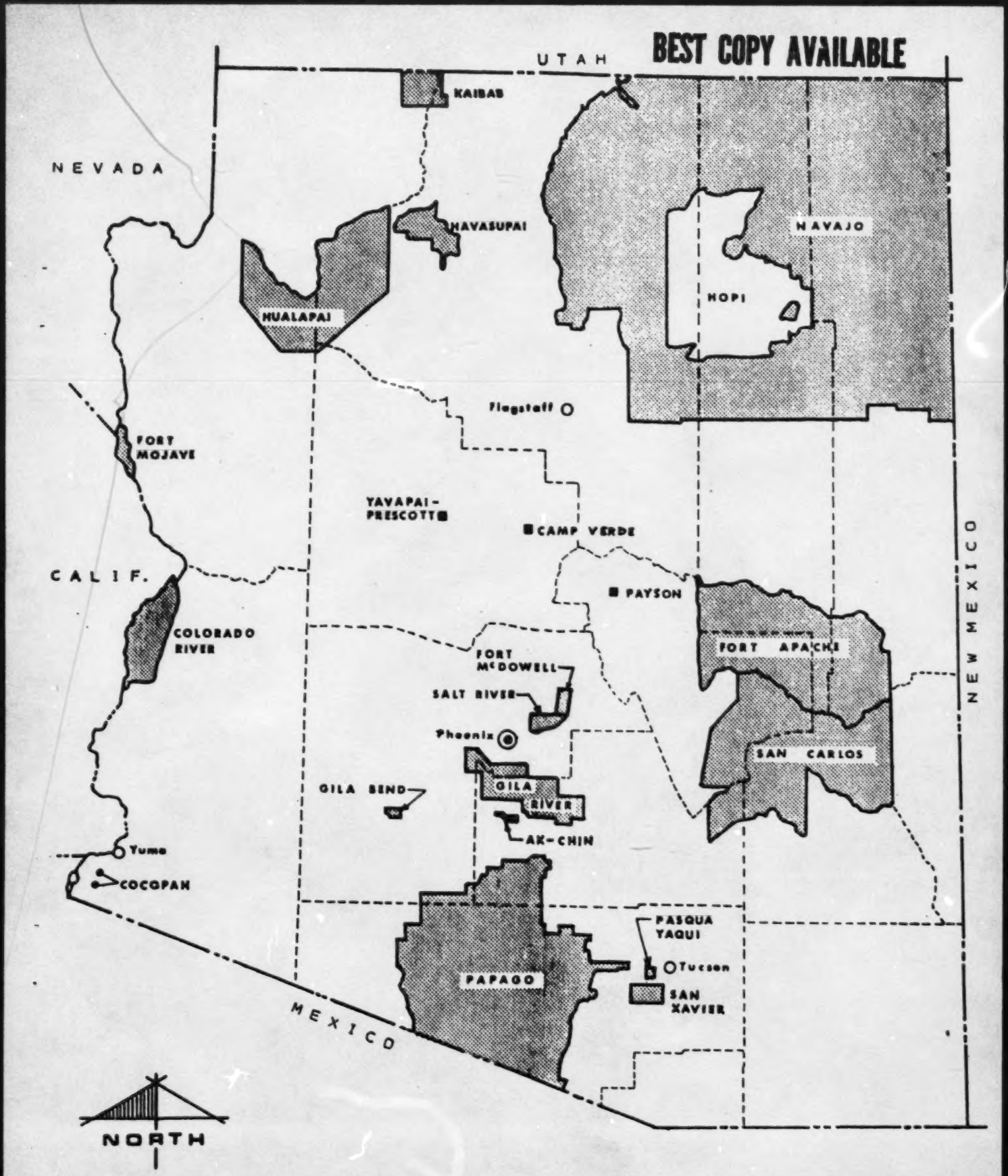

ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS MAP

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	ACREAGE
AK-CHIN	Papago	370	21,840
CAMP VERDE	Yavapai-Apache	521	653
COCOPAH	Cocopah	835	1,773
COLORADO RIVER	Mohave-Chemehuevi	2,070*	225,995
FORT APACHE	Apache	8,080	1,664,972
FORT MCDOWELL	Yavapai	381	24,680
FORT MOJAVE	Mojave	502*	22,820
FORT YUMA	Quechan	1,500*	2,061
GILA RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	9,404	371,933
HAVASUPAI	Havasupai	475	188,077
HOPI	Hopi	8,253	706,310**
HUALAPAI	Hualapai	988	992,463
KAIBAB-PAIUTE	Paiute	224	120,413
NAVAJO	Navajo	86,091	8,957,362
PAPAGO	Papago	16,675***	2,855,969
PASCUA YAQUI	Pascua Yaqui	613	203
SALT RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	3,137	49,293
SAN CARLOS	Apache	5,954	1,827,421
TONTO APACHE	Tonto Apache	67	85
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT	Yavapai	73	1,399
		146,213	18,035,722

NOTE: The 1980 figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population and acreage is for Arizona only, and the figures were supplied by the Navajo Tribe.

* The population figures include California for Colorado River, Fort Mojave and Fort Yuma, while the acreage figures are for Arizona.

** The Hopi acreage figure includes the Joint-Use Area.

*** The Papago figure includes population for Sells (11,307), Gila Bend (703) and San Xavier (4,665).

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held three regular Business Meetings; one informal Roundtable Discussion and one two-day Indian Town Hall Conference.

(1979)

September 27	Commission Business Meeting.
October 12	Informal Roundtable Discussion: "Tribally-owned motor vehicle registration and gross weight fees."
October 26	Commission Business Meeting.
November 15 - 16	Commission's 7th Annual Indian Town Hall - "Control of Natural Resources."

(1980)

June 19	Commission Business Meeting.

COMMISSION MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD

September 27

(Members Present)	(Members Absent)
Leona Kakar, Chairperson	Sister Christy (Excused)
Pete Homer, Sr., Vice-Chairman	Delores Savala (Excused)
Yvonne Garrett	Phillip Stago, Jr. (Excused)
Edmund Thompson	Earl Havatone
Charleen Greer	Leo Denetsone
David Rich	Governor Babbitt
Dr. Perry Stearns	Josiah Moore

October 26

Leona Kakar, Chairperson	Sister Christy (Excused)
Pete Homer, Sr., Vice-Chairman	Delores Savala
Yvonne Garrett	Earl Havatone
Edmund Thompson	Leo Denetsone
Phillip Stago, Jr.	Governor Babbitt
Charleen Greer	
Dr. Perry Stearns	
Josiah Moore	

November 15 - 16

Leona Kakar, Chairperson	Sister Christy (Excused)
Pete Homer, Sr., Vice-Chairman	Governor Babbitt (Excused)
Delores Savala	Leo Denetsone
Edmund Thompson	Josiah Moore
Phillip Stago, Jr.	
Yvonne Garrett	
David Rich	
Charleen Greer	
Dr. Perry Stearns	

June 19

(Members Present)	(Members Absent)
Leona Kakar, Chairperson	Pete Homer, Sr. (Excused)
Edmund Thompson	Dr. Perry Stearns (Excused)
Earl Havatone	Phillip Stago, Jr.
Yvonne Garrett	Delores Savala
Charleen Greer	Josiah Moore
David Rich	Leo Denetsone
	Governor Babbitt

OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED:

The Executive Secretary and/or Field Coordinator attended and represented the Commission at various Indian oriented meetings such as: Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona; numerous Legislative Hearings on various subjects; Environmental Protection; Governors' Inter-State Indian Council Conference (Kalispell, Montana); Groundwater Management Study Commission; Reception for Mrs. Lillian Carter; C.E.R.T.; Legal Seminars; Interagency Economic Coordinating Council; State Health Conference; National Indian Workshop - Titles P.L. 504, P.L. 874 and P.L. 95-561; State Data Center Advisory Committee; Executive Board; Indian Development District of Arizona; Arizona Academy; Emergency Health Services; Impact Aid; 2nd Annual Indian Child Conference; Annual Indian Education Conference; Joint Inter-Tribal Council meeting of Arizona-Nevada-Utah; Rice School District; Arizona Indian Alcoholism & Drug Abuse; Johnson O'Malley; Guiding Star Lodge; Inter-Tribal Health Advisory Board; Water Quality; numerous tribal council meetings.

The Commission staff accepted numerous speaking engagements such as: Extensive lectures given to the Tollison High School Students; Pendergast School Camp; Scottsdale Community College; Mesa Community College; Arizona State University and Northern Arizona University; Rotary; Exchange; Civitan, Kiwanas and Lions.

The Administrative Assistant represented the Commission at various meetings such as: Personnel; Health; United Fund Campaign; Savings Bonds; Car Pooling; Budget; Accounting Procedures and numerous Legislative Hearings on various subjects.

P R O J E C T S C O M P L E T E D

#1 Annual Report (1979-1980)

#2 Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs

Summary: This legislative body was formed to make legislative recommendations in the area of Indian affairs. The Commission developed and presented position papers to the committee.

#3 Wilfred Whatoname Letter - Water Rights

Summary: Chairman Whatoname requested information pertinent to the Hualapai reservation. Staff researched and forwarded information.

#4 *Rosita Ruiz - Native American Grants/Financial Management Internship Program*

Summary: The Commission staff assisted by having an in-office training session for the participant.

#5 *Tribal Municipal License Plates (H.B. 2036)*

Summary: In response to a tribal chairman and an Attorney General's opinion, the Commission was instrumental in bringing together interested parties to discuss the matter. Legislation was drafted and successfully passed.

#6 *7th Annual Indian Town Hall*

Summary: The Commission sponsored the Town Hall on the controversial topic of "The Control of Natural Resources." Copies of the Conference proceedings are available upon request.

#7 *Draft Proposal - Arizona Indian Alliance On Alcoholism & Drug Abuse, Inc.*

Summary: Provided technical assistance by formulating a proposal and presenting it to the Board. Funding received.

#8 *1980 Tribal Directory*

Summary: Collating data relative to the Commission's most requested publication.

#9 *Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter*

Summary: This Newsletter keeps the tribal leaders, commissioners and others cognizant of state legislation and government activities (January 1980)

#10 *Senate Bill 1279 and SCM 1003*

Summary: This bill was produced by the Legislative Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs. Bill defeated in House.

SCM 1003 was in conjunction with S. 1181 State-Tribal Compact Act of 1979 introduced by Senator DeConcini. This bill was also defeated.

The Commission developed and presented position papers on both bills.

#11 *Indian History/Culture Lectures*

Summary: The staff actively participated in furthering the public's knowledge of Indian history and culture by accepting speaking engagements.

#12 *Critical Issues*

Summary: Per the Governor and Office of Economic Planning & Development, the Commission developed critical issues facing the State in the area of Indian affairs.

#13 *Indian Enterprise Development Corporation - Paul Klores*

Summary: Mr. Klores is attempting to locate an agency to house this program if funded. Commission has taken the matter under advisement.

#14 *Travelers' Guide On Arizona Indians*

Summary: The Commission has approved a project to promote tribal and state tourism. Funding for this pictorial and informational brochure is being pursued.

#15 *2nd National Indian Child Conference*

Summary: The staff actively assisted in the development of this Conference.

#16 *State Definition of "Indian" - Tom Jennings*

Summary: Responded to inquiry as to state definition of "Indian" pursuant to formal recognition in state government.

#17 *Reservation Liquor License Information - Stanford McDowell*

Summary: Ascertained general information relative to liquor licenses on an Indian reservation.

C O M M I S S I O N H I G H L I G H T S

INDIAN TOWN HALL

The 7th Annual Indian Town Hall was held at Sunrise Park Hotel, White Mountain Apache Reservation on November 15 - 16, 1979; topic for discussion: "The Control of Natural Resources."

Seventy participants attended the two-day conference.

It is a Commission policy to have the tribal leaders select the topics for our Town Halls.

Copies of the conference proceedings are available upon request.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

The terms of Mr. Pete Homer, Sr. (Vice-Chairman); Mr. Leo Denetsone and non-Indian member at large Sister Mary Rose Christy expired the first Monday in January, 1980.

The names submitted to the Commission by eligible tribes have been submitted to the Governor for his consideration.

Appointments are pending.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT WITHIN STATE GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The final report was submitted and approved by the Four Corners Regional Commission.

Distribution with recommendations for implementation was completed.

The Four Corners Regional Commission praised the Commission of Indian Affairs for its diligence in compiling an excellent report.

There are seven chapters in the report depicting project goals and scope of work in the area of underemployment of Indian people with State government.

The bulk of project data was ascertained by questionnaires, personal contacts; research of existing materials as well as the analyzation of computerized printouts derived from said questionnaires.

The basic purpose of the project was to study and determine the nature of the "inadequate ratio" of Indian employment in Arizona's State agencies and does not purport to deal with all elements attributable to the cause and effect of underemployment among Indian people.

Pursuant to the findings, the following recommendations were made:

A. The Personnel Division of the Department of Administration shall continue to be responsible for the initiation of action in establishing procedures to improve distribution of State employment information and job announcements as rapidly as possible, to all segments of the Arizona population including Indian reservations.

B. In accordance with Executive Order No. 77-11 (creating the Arizona State Office of Affirmative Action), State agency heads be required to inform all new employees about their basic civil rights which include grievance and appeal procedures.

C. Each agency head, where appropriate, in cooperation with the State Personnel Division, be directed to increase job training opportunities and facilitate promotions of Indian employees by specifying guidelines for well-planned and systematically-organized training and promotional programs for agency personnel.

D. State agencies be encouraged to place Indian employees in job categories where there is insufficient Indian representation until parity objectives are attained.

E. Each agency promote "a sound human relations attitude" by providing for supervisory staff, the following:

1) regular personnel seminars on Indian employment-related issues such as Indian affirmative action goals;

2) periodic lectures to enhance understanding of the varied feelings, emotions, experiences, hopes- fears and values of Indian people.

3) good working environment;

4) a cooperative atmosphere in which "two-way communications" with Indian employees are fostered and

5) State policies and procedures that encourage Indian employee job security based on merit and seniority systems through good leadership recognition and opportunity for employee advancement, fair pay and permanent jobs which help Indian employees to grow as individuals.

In general, progress by State agencies must be intensified in recruiting and qualifying more Indians, so that employees of the State more satisfactorily reflect the State's ethnic composition. Improvements must be made in promoting a greater number of Indians into the decision-making positions found in the upper-echelons of State government. Only in that manner will state government decision-making be made by persons representative of the heterogeneity in Arizona's population.

The report went on to point out the differences in cultural values and pattern of behavior. Some of these differences are illustrated in a comparison between Indian and non-Indian values:

TRIBAL OR TRADITIONAL CULTURAL VALUES	*URBAN-INDUSTRIAL CULTURAL VALUES*
group or clan emphasis	*individual emphasis*
present oriented	*future oriented*
time, non-awareness	*time, awareness*
age	*youth*
cooperative, service and concern for the group	*competition, concern and acquisition for self*
harmony with nature	*conquest of nature*
giving	*saving*
pragmatic	*theorectical*
patience	*impatience*
mystical	*skeptical*
shame	*guilt*
extended family and clan	*immediate family*
non-materialistic	*materialistic*
non-aggressive	*aggressive*
modest	*overstates and over-confident*
silence	*noise*
respect other's religion	*convert others to religion*
religion, a way of life	*religion, a segment of life*

The Commission again wishes to acknowledge the assistance and cooperation provided by the administrative and/or personnel officers of the ten selected Arizona State agencies: Arizona Health Services; Game and Fish; Department of Revenue; Department of Education; Department of Public Safety; Department of Corrections; Department of Agriculture and Horticulture; Department of Administration; Department of Transportation and the Department of Economic Security. These major agencies were chosen as the sample as they represent 47.14% of the total State employment; 60.43% of the total ethnic minority employment and 62.25% of the total Indian employment.

Our appreciation also goes to the Indian employees, past and present that participated in the study, as well as the Project's Advisory Committee Members and Consultant who donated many hours towards bringing the study to a successful conclusion.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE TO ARIZONA INDIANS

The Commissioners approved a project in which the Commission will seek funding by the Four Corners Regional Commission to produce an informational brochure promoting the Commission as well as tourism for the State and Indian tribes.

The brochure will be state map size and folded for easy handling and mailing.

Plans are to disseminate the brochure to all chambers of commerce, agencies, international airports and the general public.

This brochure will colorfully portray Indian art and crafts as well as the State of Arizona.

It is the goals of the Commission to obtain funding and have the brochure in the hands of the general public as soon as possible.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)

The Commission's staff provided the following technical assistance during the program year:

- *Nevada Commission of Indian Affairs (Organizational assistance)*
- *A.S.U. Center for Public Affairs (Title IX funding support)*
- *2nd Annual National Indian Child Conference (Program development)*
- *Department of Emergency Services (Reservation Disaster Programs)*
- *Office of Economic Planning & Development (Reservation Assessments)*
- *KMCR - FM Advisory Board (Programming)*
- *U. S. Census Bureau (Liaison)*
- *Arizona Academy (Liaison)*
- *KAET (Reservation Media Communications System)*
- *Groundwater Management Study Commission (Liaison)*
- *U. S. Office of Personnel Management (Native American Grants/ Financial Management Intern Training)*
- *Guiding Star Lodge (Proposal Writing)*
- *Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs (Liaison)*
- *Representative Daniel Peaches (H. B. 2036 Liaison)*
- *Arizona Indian Alliance On Alcoholism & Drug Abuse (Proposal)*
- *North American Indian Womens' Association (Program Development)*
- *Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (Liaison)*
- *Pendergast School District (Indian Culture)*
- *Service Organizations (Indian Culture)*
- *Health, Education & Welfare - Div. of Education/Policy Development (Research)*
- *State Liquor Licenses (Reservation Liaison)*
- *Office of Economic Planning & Development Coordination Network (Liaison)*

PUBLICATIONS

The Commission published and distributed the following: Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter; Commission's Annual Report; Federal Legislative Digest; Indian Town Hall "Control of Natural Resources" and Tribal Directory.

Questionnaires to up-date our mailing list were sent out with the Annual Report and Tribal Directory. 700 recipients responded requesting 1,000 copies of the Annual Report and 1,300 recipients responded requesting 2,050 copies of the Tribal Directory.

Many respondents took the time to praise the publications and the services being provided by our agency. Here are just a few of the comments:

"This type of publication is long overdue. We hope that it is accurately and thoroughly updated each year, especially telephone numbers."

"It is a most welcome and well-used reference resource."

"This Directory is quite valuable in locating and referring services to many Indian clients who are served through our office. We sincerely appreciate your helpfulness in sending it. Thanks."

"Because of the involvement of DES with the various tribes, it is very important for me to be able to know whom to contact on the reservations. The Directory is a valuable tool to work with. Thank you."

"It is an excellent publication and good reference book."

"Thank you very much. This is an invaluable reference document."

"The Employment Assistance Phoenix Area Office staff utilizes the Tribal Directory on many occasions and we appreciate this Directory and look forward to receiving the number of copies desired in the future."

"Your Tribal Directory gets better and better. It is a valuable source of information, and is a much used tool in my research, writing and other indian-oriented undertakings."

As a buyer of Papago arts and crafts for Kitt Peak National Observatory, I find the Directory useful. Visitors from other countries, wishing to visit other Arizona reservations, often borrow my copy. Please continue to send me a copy if convenient for you."

" I value your reports very much - I feel they are the most accurate we can get. Thank you for your work."

"An absolutely top-notch reference tool. We are a large federal boarding school with many students from your area. Keep up the good work."

"The Tribal Directory is an invaluable source of information for museum personnel and visitors."

"I use the Directory daily. Saves me many hours of research."

FINANCIAL REPORT

1979 - 1980

BREAKDOWN:

Total Appropriation	$105,100.00
Expenditures	-100,501.24
Reversion	$ 4,598.76

		TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS		EXPENDITURES		REVERSION
71110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$70,800.00		$70,222.67		$ 577.33
71500	EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENDITURES (FICA, RETIREMENT, HEALTH INS.-ETC)	13,600.00		13,359.20		240.80
72500	TRAVEL - STATE					
	72511 Mileage (Own Car)	)		3,714.59)	$6,316.32	)
	72512 Mileage (State Motor Pool)	8,400.00)		257.64)		2,083.68)
	72520 Subsistence (Meals-Lodging)	)		2,233.45)		)
	72541 Registration Fees	)		108.00)		)
72560	TRAVEL - OUT OF STATE	500.00		490.00		10.00
72700	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES					
	72700 Office Rent	4,400.00)		4,150.00)		)
	72800 Maintenance & Repairs	200.00)		66.00)		)
	73100 Office Supplies	2,000.00)		1,298.37)		)
	73300 Communications:	)	$11,800.00	)	$10,113.05	1,686.95)
	Printing (Tribal Directory, Etc.)	1,000.00)		1,677.15)		)
	Postage & Mailing Machine	1,500.00)		950.48)		)
	Telephone	1,900.00)		1,200.00)		)
	73530 Subscriptions	100.00)		104.50)		)
	73630 Savin Copier (Share Cost)	600.00)		615.59)		)
	73700 Organization Dues	100.00)		50.00)		)
74300	CAPITAL OUTLAY - EQUIPMENT	-0-		-0-		-0-
	TOTALS	$105,100.00		$100,501.24		$4,598.76

HISTORY. Long before the "coming of the White Man," the Quechan -- also referred to in historical documents as "Yuma Indians" -- had already settled in a large area surrounding a point where the Gila River flows into the Colorado River in western Arizona. During this pre-Columbian period, the aboriginal lands of the Quechan extended 26 miles to the east along the Gila River, about 60 miles upstream to the north on each side of the Colorado and at least "forty or fifty miles" to the south. Within this vast area lived an estimated 3,000 tribesmen in scattered settlements, whose livelihood depended largely upon wild food gathering, some hunting and fishing and farming on the Colorado River flood plains.

CULTURE. Within the Yuman stock are three language groups identified by linguists as Eastern, Central and Lower California groups. Of these three, the Quechan dialect is included in the Central group along with the Mojave, Maricopa, Cocopah and Digueno tribal languages. Nevertheless, to the Quechan people their tribal name -- rather than being based on language structure -- is an integral part of their culture and belief in the creation of the Quechan world and is re-enacted in the Keruk ritual or "mourning ceremony." According to this belief system, the Quechans were created with the Mojave, Cocopah, Maricopa and Digueno people on the sacred mountain, "Avikwaame" by the God, Kwikumat. Among these early inhabitants were spirits with animal forms who were agents of the Creator and who now dwell in nearby mountains. In Quechan tradition, these spirits appear in visions of certain individuals and give them power.

Quechan oral history relates that after Kwikumat dies of poisoning caused by frog his daughter, his divine son, Kumastamxo is charged with completing the creation of the world. It is Kumastamxo who thrusts a spear into the barren ground, forms a channel with his spear and makes the Colorado River flow; it is Kumastomxo who, while mourning his father, directs the Quechan towards Avikwaame Mountain where he instructs them in the native religion and gives them their tribal name. And finally, it is Kumastamxo who directs the Yuma nations on their journey to their native lands. Thus, because Kumastamxo was recognized as the instructor of the spirits and Indian people and is the source of power and strength envisioned in dreams by the Quechan, Kumastamxo is symbolized prominently in Quechan traditions even though formal, direct prayers to Kumastamxo the God, are not practiced by the Quechans.

A traditional Quechan belief is that Kumastamxo allowed the name "Xam Kwatcan" to be given to the Quechan tribe because when this particular group descended from Avikwaame, they took a special trail interpreted in the native tongue as "another going down." Additionally, ethnologists have observed that the leading clan is called "xavtcats Kwatcan."

PREHISTORICAL FARMING. The summer crop usually planted in June and July included corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, squash, wild grass, and calabashas "dried in strips," while yellow corn, maize and occasionally melons were planted in the Spring season. Two important farming methods of determining the specific time for harvesting and planting of the main crop was carried out by the Quechan through observation of the position of certain stars and the use of natural irrigation by receding floods of the Colorado River. Only one simple tool -- a straight stick three to four feet long made of mesquite wood -- was used to plant the crops in the damp soil immediately after the floods

had receded. When the floods reached their peak, the Quechan people would move to higher elevations near the mesas. Such seasonal movements posed no problem to Quechan families who lived for most of the year in open, temporary shelters. Only in wintertime would the Quechan families at the direction of their leader, build closed, sand-covered houses dug into soft soil. These winter dwellings were reinforced with wooden posts and roof-covered poles and arrowweed. Several families would occupy one of these shelters during the cold winter months.

THE NEWCOMERS. Until Spanish "explorer" Hernando de Alarcon set out in search for the fabled "Seven Cities of Cibola" in 1540 and arrived in Quechan home lands, the Indians in the Yuma area had never seen a non-Indian. In 1604, the Onate expedition made its way to the Gila-Colorado River junction but did not cross the Colorado and thereby failed to contact the main body of the Quechan tribe. It was a century later in 1702 when the Spanish Jesuit priest Kino visited with the Quechan and first classified them as "Yuma." The derivation of this word is yet to be settled by historians and anthropologists, but in any case, has no traditional meaning to the Quechan in their language or culture.

During the 1700's and 1800's, the Quechan lands at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila River, was of great importance to newcomers to the North American continent. For the Spanish and Mexicans, the area provided a crucial gateway for colonists moving from the Gulf of California to southern and northern California. For anglo trappers, troops and later, gold seekers, traveling from eastern states to points in California, the Quechan territory was a strategic crossing. It became necessary therefore, for anglo and Spanish representatives to see that good relations were maintained with the Quechan. An example of such goodwill was demonstrated by Juan Bautista de Anza who in 1776, passed over the Yuma crossing, visited with the Quechan leader Salvador Palma and upon his return from Monterey, California invited Palma and his brother to Mexico City to be "wined and dined" by Spanish officials. Thus, it was the Quechan who determined the course of events at the critical crossing in later decades to follow.

While Spanish priests were well-received by the Yuma Indians, soldiers and settlers were viewed with hostility due to their behavior and intrusion onto Quechan farmlands. This hostility finally erupted into a Quechan uprising on July 17, 1781 in which two Spanish colonies were devastated, 95 Spaniards killed and 76 soldiers and settlers taken hostage to be made slaves. This revolution effectively ended Spanish domination over the pivotal crossing.

In 1852, the U.S. Army managed to erect a fort on a lone hill situated across the Colorado River from present-day Yuma, Arizona. The army garrison served to provide protection at the crossing against Indian attacks on settlers moving into California and allowed expansion of steamship and railroad transportation through the Quechan territory. During this time, a Quechan by the name of Pasqual was appointed by the first Army commandant of the Fort to act as "tribal chief" and served in that capacity for about thirty years. Generally, Indian-anglo relations were peaceful, but with the ever-increasing influx of foreign settlers and growth of the City of Yuma as a major transportation center, Quechan farmlands became objects of envy of many settlers.

MODERN QUECHAN HISTORICAL SKETCHES. On January 9, 1884, the Yuma Indian Reservation was established by Executive Order in California and the Ft. Yuma Military Reservation was transferred to the Department of Interior and became an Indian boarding school. (A prior Executive Order of President Chester Alan Arthur established the Yuma Indian Reservation entirely in Arizona Territory on July 6, 1883, but was rescinded six months later on January 9, 1884). It was thought by government educators that through military training methods, the Indian students would learn "responsibility." To carry out this objective Indian children were taken from their homes and forced to wear uniforms and perform military drills as part of their education.

In 1893, Quechan Indian leaders were coerced by Federal representatives into signing away the majority of Quechan lands through an agreement which provided individual allotments to members of the tribe as authorized by the notorious Dawes Act of 1887. As a result, much of the original Quechan farmlands were sold at public auction. After tribal lands were broken up and individual allotments made, family rancherias became abandoned, seasonal farming along the Colorado River ceased to be a mainstay of Quechan survival and increasingly, land allotment leases to non-Indian farmers became a way of life for reservation Indian allotees. Indian men became wage-earners and sought work in town as laborers while Quechan women found employment as domestic workers in anglo homes in the town of Yuma. An additional number of tribal members simply subsisted on "lease money" received from white farmers for leases on their allotted lands. By the Act of April 21, 1904 the original Quechan reservation was drastically reduced from roughly 45,000 acres to a little over 8,000 acres. By June 1929, even the Quechan population had dwindled down to an estimated 1,371 members by BIA agency accounts.

With more and more Federal government intrusion in Quechan affairs, it was practically inevitable that political conflicts and cultural disruption would take place among Quechan survivors. Instead of special dreams as a guide and source for leadership status and recognition as such by Quechan people, federal government "papers" replaced this long-held tradition as a requirement for such a status. The result was political devisiveness and quarreling among Quechan factions.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT. After Congress enacted the Indian Reorganization Act in 1934 whereby an Indian tribe could organize under its own Constitution and Bylaws subject to approval by the Department of Interior Secretary and ratification by a majority vote of tribal members, the Quechan people finally adopted a tribal constitution on November 28, 1936 by a narrow margin after two tries and voted into office, a seven-member tribal council.

The President and Vice-President of the Quechan Tribe are elected at-large by eligible voters of the tribe, and as such serve as tribal policy-makers on the Council for a term of four years while the remaining members of the Council serve two-year terms of office. The two officers also carry out policies of the Council as executives and in that capacity, are paid a salary.

Legislative responsibilities of the tribal council are vast and numerous and are incorporated in fourteen articles of the tribe's Constitution. Basically, the defined powers address themselves to the functions of tribal government

such as powers to: negotiate with other governments, present and prosecute claims, employ legal counsel, protect the tribe's interests in lands or other assets, administer tribal funds or property, prepare a budget for any federal undertaking which benefits the tribe, select subordinate boards, officials and employees and provide for their tenure, duties, salaries and remuneration of their expenses, require tribal members to assist in community labor under emergency conditions, regulate, license and levy fees upon non-members doing business on Quechan lands, establish ordinances for law and order purposes, purchase land or other property needed for public purposes under condemnation procedures, charter subordinate organizations, prescribe rules of inheritance, protect and encourage the public health and morals of tribal members through appropriate regulations, regulate the domestic relations of tribal members, provide by ordinance for the appointment of guardians for minors and mental incompetents and regulate its own procedures.

The extent to which the Quechan Tribal Council has carried out its responsibilities on behalf of the members is reflected largely in the number of programs and community activities now being carried out on the reservation by tribal administrators under supervision of subordinate Council committees, boards and commissions. The following is a description of such programs.

PLANNING. On March 20, 1973 the Tribal Council passed Resolution #R-6-73 which in effect created a five-member Zoning and Planning Commission that would advise the Council "in planning for the growth, development, improvement and beautification of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation." A Planner, secretary and office sponsored by the Tribe have been employed by the Commission to develop a tribal comprehensive plan in addition to investigating businesses that wish to locate on the reservation. The Commission through its staff and assistance from an EDA consultant, is also authorized to review environmental impact statements, prepare and administer ordinances, make reports and coordinate its work with other governmental agencies.

The present comprehensive plan outlines far-reaching proposals on land use, economic development, housing needs and community facilities that include utilities, tribal government and related enterprises along with human development services such as employment, education, health (C.H.R.) and socio-cultural programs. The interconnecting tribal plan also calls for consideration of the many possibilities open for utilizing the 25,000 acres of mesa lands recently returned to the tribe. On December 20, 1978, the Secretary of the Interior issued an order reaffirming the exterior boundaries of the Yuma Indian Reservation as of its original establishment on January 9, 1884. The authority for such an order is contained in Section 3 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984). This order was issued on the basis of an opinion of the Solicitor of the Interior Department stating that the ownership of these lands had never left the tribe. Pursuant to an alleged agreement of December 4, 1893, ratified by the Act of August 15, 1894, the United States Government agreed to fulfill certain conditions relative to agricultural pursuits. After these conditions were fulfilled, the remainder of the reservation land would then be ceded to the United States. The government failed to accomplish its agreed upon conditions and the Quechan Tribe tried for years to have this adjudicated. This order was issued after 84 years after the 1893 Agreement was ratified. The Secretarial Order fortunately released many acres of land from the control of the Department of Land

Management and Bureau of Reclamation. These departments had issued permits to non-Indians and when the lands were released to Indian control, they were promptly leased out under the terms governing Indian lands.

The Secretarial order itself has been expanded to explain key provisions with more specificity. Actually, much of the so-called "restored" land is arid land situated on nearby mesas in contrast to original river bottom lands taken by "third party interests" after the federal government assumed control of Quechan territory in 1893 through the unsavory agreement mentioned above. Suggestions offered by tribal officials for using the recovered 25,000 acres include ventures into industrial, residential and agricultural activities such as: developing a reservoir to grow citrus, nursery of jojoba plants, establishing a wild-life reserve, building an airport and creating a sand and gravel enterprise. Other possibilities considered are: a trailer park for retirees and a well-stocked artificial lake for fishing, camping and water sports purposes. However, water rights to the reaffirmed acres have yet to be recognized by the Federal government or the courts. But the tribe hopes to secure such rights in 1981 after Quechan appeals are heard by a Special Master.

LAND. The majority of reservation lands now estimated at 45,814 acres by the BIA, is utilized mainly for agriculture and the remainder for housing, roads, tribal and BIA officies, plus four businesses and rights-of-way such as highways, railroads, canals and an aeronautical tower. Presently, the amount of irrigated land that is developed and leased is 6,796.19 acres which in 1978, accounted for an estimated $620,843 in income. Undeveloped lands consist of 600 acres.

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION. The Office of Economic Planning and Development of Arizona has advised that the future development of Quechan lands will depend largely upon the management capability and financial position of the tribe, if increased revenues for the Tribe are to be realized. Consistent with this recommendation, the present tribal administration is urgently striving towards these two goals. For instance, the tribe's fiscal responsibility has improved significantly in the past year; this has been accomplished in part by restructuring the tribe's fiscal department and through spending restraints. As it was, the Tribal Council members of the 1979-1980 session were faced with a large deficit in the tribal treasury when they came into office. Nevertheless, by sponsoring a meeting of its major creditors to review the tribe's financial outlook including plans to repay its long-term debts and appeal for understanding, the tribe's administrative team has been able to restore confidence of its creditors in the tribe's financial status and expects to stabilize its revenues and expenditures in about two years.

In addition, the environment-controlled farm and the 900-acre tribal field farm have also been leased after a long period of inadequate management and various machinery and equipment not in use, were sold at equitable prices. All of these acts by the Tribal Council brought in moneys to help pay off huge debts and in turn, the tribe has gained the respect of its creditors as well as establishing a better status of credibility and creditability which were lost in the past years. Just as important, during the past two years, the tribe has had to deal in litigation involving fish and game regulations, accreted lands to the reservation, and water rights. The tribe has been fortunate in winning its cases while awaiting the outcome of some others.

While progress may be hindered by legalities in obtaining water to develop the 25,000 acres of reaffirmed lands, tribal administrators have already submitted a plan for utilizing an estimated 20,000 irrigable acres and will seek compensation for the lands that were taken in the interim between 1893 and 1978. This will finally determine the course for assuming the responsibility of self-sufficiency.

A highly qualified staff of managers and program directors have been retained to ensure and improve the management capability of the Quechan Tribe, but concern exists that a change in the tribal administration could mean a turnover of a competent staff and thus, change in the areas of planning and development, financial recovery and program stability: all at a critical stage now.

HOUSING. One of the biggest problems facing the Tribal Council is an acute shortage of land for housing for younger members of the Tribe and those returning to the reservation from urban areas. In the words of the Quechan President, "housing is very critical now." This major problem is attributed to accelerated population growth in recent years and allotted lands that have been fractionated and passed on to family heirs. Approximately 291 houses are being occupied by Quechan residents but another 90 units are expected to be built with HUD funds in the next year; 40 of those units have been planned for low rent occupancy, while 50 will be constructed under the Mutual Help Program.

Yet, while all of the recently-built HUD and BIA houses have adequate electrical, plumbing and sanitary systems, about 71 houses on the reservation are considered substandard by the BIA and are overcrowded with homes being occupied by two families in some cases. Existing sanitation facilities on the reservation are also in poor condition with undersized pipes unable to meet household demands and sewers located in haphazard fashion and lacking a centralized system.

Housing alternatives already considered by the Tribe are construction of houses on subdivisions and housing units for senior citizens, in addition to an existing child care center which has been funded through HUD, private and religious organizations. A top priority now in the planning stage is the development of a subdivision site for additional homes. This acreage is now being leased by the Tribe from the Bureau of Land Management, but tribal officials believe that the present lease with the B.L.M. can be amended to initiate construction of houses on a portion of the proposed site. The tribe hopes to have these aboriginal lands now partially occupied by squatters, returned to them through congressional action.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. According to a study made by the Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development, three major areas have been identified as having economic development potential for the Quechan Tribe. One, is in the development of a motel-restaurant complex which would take advantage of the newly-built Interstate Highway, I-8 which borders the reservation. Another is in the general area of tourism and a third centers on improvement and continued operation of a 150-unit trailer park which offers modern camping facilities. The Yuma area is considered to be an important tourist and trade center largely due to travelers and winter visitors who generate a gross revenue of some $35 million annually into the Yuma area economy.

EMPLOYMENT. A persistent problem of the Quechan is the current unemployment rate estimated at 32% by the BIA, compared to an unemployment rate of around 8.9% for the Yuma County area in general. It is estimated that of the total number of Quechans employed (505) in the area, more than one-half (57.6%) of the workers earn less than $5,000 according to BIA statistics for April, 1980. Major employers of the work force of about 210 persons are the federal (53) and tribal (76) governments, federal-funded projects (68) and reservation businesses (13) according to data gathered in 1977.

Employment opportunities for Quechan Indians is a top priority among tribal officials even though most of the available jobs are concentrated off-reservation in Yuma and other surrounding communities. Employment assistance for vocational training is available through the BIA agency usually after relocation of an applicant to a large urban area such as Los Angeles or Oakland. However, through such programs as the California Indian Manpower Consortium, Imperial County CETA Manpower and Indian Action Team, the Tribe has successfully increased vocational education training opportunities for many of its members who wish to remain on the reservation. In addition, significant gains have been made by the Tribe to cut the reservation's high unemployment rate through expansion of tribal agriculture and government operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL FARM. One of the outstanding enterprises ever undertaken by the Tribe is the development and construction of a greenhouse project initiated in 1972 to grow high yield produce consisting largely of hybrid tomatoes and cucumbers. The greenhouse now being leased to a California firm produces two crops a year and essentially utilizes hydroponic infusion of dripping water and liquid fertilizers into vegetable plants through sterilized soil under a controlled environment. Three large greenhouses on 12 acres of tribal land, make up the farm which is operated by full and part-time employees.

ALCOHOLISM. Among the Quechan people consisting of approximately 1,500 members alcoholism is believed to be the most serious health disease. To combat this major concern, the Quechan Council established the Fort Yuma Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program in February, 1971. Today, this program funded with a National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) grant for $72,000 and a $56,063 contract with the U.S. Indian Health Service (IHS), enables the Quechan Alcoholism Program to provide outreach, counseling and community education services to an active client list of 86 adults and 25 youths residing on the reservation. These services are carried out by a six-member A.D.A.P. staff augmented by a rehabilitation center known as the "Quechan Friendship House" which has the capacity of providing residential facilities for 8 men and 4 women clients. The halfway house which began in 1974 employs 8 persons consisting of a manager, assistant, secretary-receptionist, cook, helper, community educator and two counselors. The two components of the program are supplemented by three CETA workers made up of a maintenance man, van driver and counselor aide.

This year, emphasis is being placed on developing a detoxification center in cooperation with the local IHS hospital and staff in addition to increasing program effectiveness with Quechan youths through preventive-type projects and employment training programs, along with alcoholism programs directed to female youths and adults. Under the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) program which provides accounting services for the two alcoholism program divisions the

staff makes appropriate referrals, organizes weekend recreational activities for program clients, conducts group therapy and educational sessions, provides individual counselling and follow-up services and works with other local alcoholism-related agencies including courts and the Ft. Yuma Hospital. Alcoholism counselors are highly qualified having been trained in conjunction with a certification program of the California State University in Sacramento. Eventually, the overall control of the program is expected to be transferred to a tribal health board.

RECREATION. The varied natural resources on and off the Ft. Yuma Indian Reservation offers many kinds of recreational activities for the outdoorsman. The Colorado River and its many lakes for instance, provide excellent conditions for boating, tubing and fishing for catfish, yellow bullhead, largemouth bass, black crappie, sunfish and bluegill; the surrounding mountains, desert and vegetation along the river furnishes a natural habitat for small game, birds and other wildlife such as deer, desert bighorn sheep, rabbits, etc. Nearby mountains, desert and sand dunes a few miles to the west of the reservation in southern California, are easily accessible to hunters, campers, hikers and off-road vehicle enthusiasts. Limited campground facilities are available for dune buggy operators in the sand dunes area while ramps and marinas adjacent to the river and lakes are offered to angler and boaters.

It should be noted that a tribal fishing permit is required for hunting and fishing on the Quechan Reservation in addition to a California hunting or fishing license. Further information on tribal permits and open seasons can be obtained from the tribal office.

EDUCATION. One of the major concerns of the Tribal Education Committee and the Quechan people is the level of achievement in the education of Ft. Yuma Reservation youths. Presently, there are about 353 students attending public school from kindergarten to 12th grade and 20 more in BIA boarding schools, while BIA personnel report that 29 students from the reservation are attending various colleges. Practically all of the Quechan elementary and high school students living on the reservation attend a unified public school just off the eastern boundary of the reservation.

Yet, while the rate of enrollment for Indians at the public school appears encouraging, tribal education officials feel that the absenteeism ratio is "very,very high" and the drop-out rate somewhat disappointing. This opinion is supported through observation of student conduct and data showing how the number of freshman students starting out in high school is severely cut by the time that same class reaches its senior year in the public school system. There is also the feeling that more Indian parents support should be encouraged and mobilized in order to change the status quo. Nevertheless, despite these problems, optimism prevails and the Tribe's education department remains undeterred in its primary goal to serve Quechan youths and adults and improve the education level of all tribal members.

As a step toward this long-range goal, a new Program Coordinator has been hired in the past year to oversee the Tribe's JOM and Indian Education Programs. One of the first actions taken by the Coordinator was to do a study of the Tribe's educational needs by interviewing students, parents and teachers. Results indicate that while Quechan students showed interest and skill in artwork,

their knowledge in the basic courses of reading, writing and math needed to be improved; that overall, parent involvement in their child's educational development needed to be promoted; that tribal identity appeared foreign to Quechan students rather than expressions asserting identity with the Quechan Tribe. This situation was seen to be compounded further by the high rate of teenage pregnancies, parent unemployment on the reservation, too few role models, a curriculum to fit the needs of Quechan students and ineffective use of library materials.

To offset these problems, meetings were held to discuss ways of improving the tribe's educational picture. Much attention was given to relieving tensions and improving Indian and non-Indian relationships at the local public school. The Coordinator met with school administrators, teachers and counselors to establish rapport, gain their cooperation and sensitize them to the unique needs of Quechan students. Since then, significant gains have been made in relations with the public school administration. Now, the Education Coordinator is recognized as a representative of the tribe and is allowed to observe classroom activity at any time. Teachers are open and cooperative, a Quechan tribal member has been elected to the Board of Trustees and two Indian teachers have just been hired for this school year (1980-81). Additionally, the Education Coordinator has been appointed to a Parent Advisory Committee and unlike the past, schedules of school-related meetings and activities are now being sent to the Coordinator. This fall, elders of the Tribe will be hosted and involved in the school's Princess Pageant.

Other needs still exist, however. More effort to encourage Parent-Teacher conferences is needed, and the need for teachers with special traits who can relate to Indian students will continue to be a problem. The Tribal Education Committee also feels that a curriculum on sex education should be implemented in the school for students in grades 5 through 12. The Coordinator also sees the need for establishing a cultural program for Quechan youths in addition to the need for a rehabilitation program or special education for the handicapped.

Current education programs include administration of Johnson-O'Malley (JOM) funds set aside for disadvantaged youths and their families and Indian Education, Title IV monies along with an Adult Education program. Under these programs, the tribal education staff provides tutoring services, individual counselling of a personal and academic nature, student summer work program, G.E.D. referrals and a small stipend to eligible students for books, clothing and other necessary school-related material. For summer activity, the tribal education program employs certified teachers to conduct classes in language arts and mathematics along with recreational programs. Intercultural trips are also planned to enhance the knowledge and experience of reservation youths in the humanities. During the school year, regular youth group meetings and weekend outings are scheduled to get the young people involved and occupied with social and recreational activities, team sports and other pursuits that are of general interest to the participants.

The future looks bright and can or should be sustained with more parental participation, student interest, teacher understanding and tribal council support.

TRIBAL MUSEUM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM. One of the more interesting sites on the Quechan Reservation is the Tribal Museum located on Ft. Yuma Indian Hill. Formerly built in 1850 as a mess hall for army officers of the 10th Cavalry, the renovated museum now houses historic artifacts, chronicle of events and records of the past, oldtime photographs, Quechan arts and crafts and archeological items. The original walls of the museum which were rebuilt after a fire in 1855 are still intact, having been reconstructed with 26-inch double course adobe bricks. Presently, the museum cooperates with other like institutions in the Yuma area in promoting local history and culture.

Closely associated with the Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian museum is the tribe's Cultural Heritage Program. Program staff funded under the federally-sponsored CETA program began work last December, 1979 by doing library research, compiling Quechan culture-related material and recording native songs and traditional stories sung and narrated by Quechan elders. Although the program lacks visual or sound equipment to record available sources of Quechan oral history and tradition, the Director has been gathering related information through the resources of other museums, universities and colleges.

QUECHAN HEADSTART. A Headstart Program which benefits 85 tots ranging in age from 3 to 5 years old, is also sponsored by the Quechan Tribe. An 18 member staff, 12 of whom are teachers, serves to provide the children with a comprehensive early childhood education as well as a special education program for handicapped youngsters. Included in the program are free or reduced-price status morning supplements and full lunches under the Child Care Food Program at no charge to children, in addition to health, social, medical, dental, nutrition and parent involvement services.

Six classrooms make up the major portion of the Head Start center. The facilities were at one time buildings used as part of the Ft. Yuma military post and classrooms for a BIA school. The racial make-up of the Headstart children who are bussed daily from the three main communities of the Ft. Yuma Quechan Reservation, Bard and Winterhaven, California is a multi-ethnic, intertribal and bilingual group. In a sense such a racial back-drop provides the opportunity for enhancing awareness and understanding of cultural diversity among participants of the program who consist of Indians, Blacks, Mexican-Americans and Anglos.

The program now funded for $149,000 under the Indian/Migrant Programs Division of the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, D.C. was established in 1965 and gives an indication of the program's continuity and stability. This observation is further bolstered by the fact that the project director has been supervisor and employed by the Ft. Yuma/Quechan Headstart Program for some 10 years. Enthusiasm among participants of the program is just as high as ever. Parents in particular, still play a key role in: reviewing proposals and signing off on them; planning fund-raising events; advising program staff; assessing the program annually as provided by Federal regulations and taking a major part in the annual Christmas program. Beyond day-to-day learning activities in the classroom, the Headstart program has initiated exchanges with other Headstart projects and hopes to further community interest by getting some of the elderly people involved with the program. Plans for extending the present curriculum to include some aspects of local history, culture and tradition, is in the making and could begin in 1981.

As it is, the program is well on its way to having another good year. This is indicated by a recent evaluation made of the program by the program specialist from the Headstart Indian/Migrant Programs Division in Washington, D.C. which showed that except for some relatively minor corrections which needed to be made in various parts of the physical layout, the project was believed to be about 90% in compliance with national Headstart standards.

A.N.A. AND COMPONENTS. Probably one of the most demanding positions held by a tribal program director is the one retained by the Quechan ANA (Administration for Native Americans) program director who heads no less than eight programs under the ANA umbrella which in turn, is governed by the tribal council. The Headstart and Alcoholism programs have already been described; other components managed by ANA are the Credit Union, Commodity Food, Community Services and Manpower programs. A central function of ANA is the responsibility of its staff to provide training and technical assistance to personnel involved with the above-mentioned programs; another is ANA's management of a centralized accounting system for all programs under its administration. One notable administrative accomplishment to date has been the staff's uncanny ability to solicit and receive county-sponsored CETA slots for ANA's manpower program. But the effect was not without hard work and preparation simply because state and county officials had to be convinced that an urgent need for certain personnel by the Quechan Tribe existed. This meant that a survey of all tribal departments of their manpower needs had to be conducted by ANA staff to justify the number of CETA slots requested. As a result, the tribe through the ANA program, now employs 46 persons in such capacities as nurse's aide, custodian, dental assistant, counselors, warehouseman, van driver, medical records clerk, etc. The network of these ANA-sponsored positions -- many of which involve on-the-training -- throughout the various tribal departments is very extensive and considered vital to the tribe's goal of helping its unemployed and underemployed people move into permanent jobs through CETA.

Another venture highly touted by tribal officials is a newly-established drop-in youth center funded for $26,725 through the local county government. This much-needed program sponsored by the Quechan A.D.A.P. Program expects to serve at least 200 youths a month. Besides offering recreational services and a place to spend time, the drop-in youth program headquartered at the tribe's community center plans to provide educational and social-related activities such as movies, counseling, career guidance, workshops on alcohol abuse and the availability of local community resources and so forth.

While the two ANA components described above are excellent examples of the kind of cooperation and assistance that can be carried out between county and tribal government officials, ANA staff hope to go even further by exploring sources of private grants to supplement its various programs.

The Ft. Yuma Community Federal Credit Union with a two-member staff is also included under the auspices of ANA. The Credit Union is comprised of about 350 members who hold shares estimated at $38,480. Regular payroll deductions are made for members who work primarily as federal or tribal employees in the Bard, Winterhaven and Ft. Yuma Reservation areas.

Also involved with and under the accounting system of ANA is the Quechan Food Distribution program which receives, stores and distributes food commodities

and related information for low income households on the reservation. This program is funded by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and provides such basic foods as beans, canned meats and vegetables along with information on nutrition, proper storage of and preparation of foods.

Currently, 144 eligible families consisting of about 600 persons benefit from the program annually. And although there have been few complications with refrigeration or trucking delivery of the commodities from the San Francisco Regional Center to the Quechan reservation, one obstacle still remains and that is the problem of the need for more storage space. Yet considering the fact that the Food Distribution program was refunded recently for another year, such lack of storage facilities becomes minimal when weighed against the large number of needy family members who will be assisted with nutritional care for the next year.

In the months to come, ANA anticipates expansion of its CETA program with the County which of course, will mean more training and technical assistance, increased employee relations with staff, and additional in-house promotions -- all for the betterment of tribal members. The objectives are practical ones and thus, largely attainable.

COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER. Of note also, is the fact that the Quechan Tribe maintains a large, modern community center complete with a standard size basketball court and ample seating space for sports fans and spectators. It is here where meetings are held, where office, amusement and meeting rooms are located and where other sports events take place throughout the year. In general, the community service center serves to accommodate recreational, social and educational programs for members of the Tribe. The Service Center is also a function of ANA in that the salary of its director is financed by ANA.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. A large portion of the Community Service Center complex is leased to the BIA which provides services to the Quechan people. An agency superintendent directs all functions of the Ft. Yuma Agency. Major BIA services directed by the superintendent, are the following: 1) Administration/Law Enforcement Services; 2) Credit and Financing/Housing; 3) Employment Assistance; 4) Land Operations/Roads; 5) Real Property Management; 6) Reservation Programs/Tribal Operations and 7) Social Services.

CONCLUSION. There are approximately 1,500 members enrolled in the Quechan Tribe of which 1,217 live on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Their concerns are many and are continually being addressed to by the tribal council and its committees with assistance from their administrative staff which is headed by the Tribal President. It is the President then, who is not only the chief spokesman for the tribe, but also the Chief Executive who is responsible for carrying out policies and goals of the Quechan Tribal Council.

What these policies and goals hold for the future of the Quechan people is not unique to Indian tribes throughout the United States and can be summarized by stating that the method for achieving these long-term goals, is a matter of combining past or traditional thinking with modern ways. What this means according to the Quechan President is more sophisticated education for tribal members, increased knowledge of tribal administrators in such disciplines as

computer science and marketing beyond common management techniques and above all, fiscal self-restraint to curb expenditures and build up cash reserves. But this approach would only be the beginning toward self-sufficiency when the tribe takes over responsibility for much of the funding now being assumed by the various governments. How long this transition will take can only be speculated upon. Eventually, it will be up to members of the Quechan Tribe to decide through their elected representatives.

Meanwhile, Quechan people will be hard-pressed attempting to survive and "catch up" with the surrounding economy in terms of technology. Because of the tribe's critical shortage of land, even newer ideas on housing development for instance, may have to be explored to offset the need for housing. But whatever befalls the Quechan in the coming years ahead, will necessitate hard work at all educational levels, understanding in coping with more sophisticated ideas, and constant awareness of all Quechan people of the need to help each other -- as practiced even today in ages-old Keruk ceremonies of the Quechan Tribe.

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SUMMATION

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreication goes to the tribal leadership and council members for their continued support and trust.

The Commission is also appreciative to the Four Corners Regional Commission and all those individuals who donated time and expertise necessary in bringing the Demonstration Project to a successful conclusion "Indian Employment Within State Government."

We are grateful to the Arizona State Legislature for its continued support in financing our office activities.

With the completion of our first federal project we are anxious to undertake the informational tourism brochure "Travelers' Guide To Arizona Indians."

With the critical issues facing the Commission, tribes and State government, we are confident that our office will continue to be actively involved in creating a cooperative atmosphere whereby negotiations and agreements can be achieved without unnecessary and expensive litigation.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations, however, we shall always be mindful that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet being cognizant of the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON N. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary